

Hazard Register



Type	CNC TURRET PUNCH PRESS	Location	Select
Make	AMADA	Sale Number	9054564
Model	Octo 334	Lot Number	0001
Serial Number			

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
142595.1	Noise	SOUND PRESSURE LEVELS NEED TESTING AT OPERATOR STATION. IF SPL GREATER THAN 85 dB(A), CLEAR & VISIBLE WARNINGS MUST BE ATTACHED RE: USE OF HEARING PROTECTION.
142595.2	Cutting, Stabbing and Puncturing	CONTACT AND HANDLING OF SWARF. EMPLOYEES SHOULD ENSURE THE APPROPRIATE PPE IS WORN TO PREVENT CUTTING WITH SWARF.
142595.3	Plant Operation	REFER TO MAINTENANCE OR SERVICE RECORDS AS AVAILABLE AT TIME OF INSPECTION. CONDUCT REGULAR DOCUMENTED SERVICE/INSPECTIONS OF THE PLANT. MAINTAIN RECORDS OF CHANGES/MODIFICATIONS MADE TO THE PLANT.
142595.4	Skills	PLANT TO BE USED AND ACCESSED BY COMPETENT/SKILLED PERSONEL ONLY.
142595.5	Operator controls	OPERATOR CONTROLS SHOULD BE LABELLED CLEARLY SO THE OPERATOR IS AWARE OF THE APPROPRIATE CONTROLS.
142595.6	Plant Operation	ENERGY SOURCES ASSOCIATED WITH THE PLANT TO BE ISOLATED WHEN THE PLANT IS BEING CLEANED/MAINTAINED/DISMANTLED.
142595.7	Plant Operation	RELEASE OF STORED ENERGY DUE TO MALFUNCTION AND OR DAMAGE TO THE PLANT
142595.8	PPE	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) - IDENTIFY TYPE AND PROVIDE INSTRUCTION/INFORMATION RE: USE, STORAGE, CARE AND MAINTENANCE.
142595.9	Entanglement	ENTANGLEMENT PLANT ATTACHMENTS WHILE MACHINE OPERATIONAL. GUARDING SHOULD BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS4024.1: SAFEGUARDING OF MACHINERY.
142595.10	SAFETY SIGNAGE	Operator injury may result from illegible or missing warning labels/signage (noise, PPE, operating instructions, hot surfaces, exits, rotating fans, nip points etc). Regular inspection and replacement of warning labels (SAFETY DECALS) is required.
142595.11	Air Quality	DUST PARTICLES AND OTHER CHEMICALS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PLANT. DOCUMENT RISK ASSESSMENT, REFER TO MSDS.
142595.12	Manual Handling	CONDUCT MANUAL HANDLING RISK ASSESSMENTS FOR TASK(S) ASSOCIATED WITH THE OPERATION OF THE PLANT (ie CHANGING WORKPIECES)
142595.13	Electrical	PLANT NEEDS TO BE REGULARLY INSPECTED AND MAINTAINED AS PER AS/NZS3760: IN-SERVICE SAFETY INSPECTION AND TESTING OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND AS/NZS3000: WIRING RULES AND/OR AS1543: ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL MACHINES.
142595.14	Plant Structure	ENSURE THAT DISMANTLING, TRANSPORT AND STOWING IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS.
142595.15	Pressure	ENSURE AIR, OIL AND LUBRICANT LINES ARE APPROPRIATELY IDENTIFIED AND LABELLED AS PER AS1345 : IDENTIFICATION OF THE CONTENTS OF PIPES, CONDUITS AND DUCTS.

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142595.16	Chemicals	COOLANT, OILS, AND OTHER CHEMICALS USED WITH THE PLANT PROVIDE MSDS AND DOCUMENT CHEMICALS RISK ASSESSMENT FOR THE PLANT.
142595.17	SLIP TRIP FALL	HOUSEKEEPING PROCEDURES SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED TO IMPROVE ACCESS OR EGRESS TO OR FROM PLANT. HOSES, CORDS AND OBJECTS IN THE PATH OF OPERATOR.
142595.18	Emergency Stop	E-STOPS ON PANEL AND TABLE. ENSURE THAT E-STOP ARE REGULARLY TESTED.
142595.19	Compressed Air	EMPLOYEES SHOULD NEVER AIM COMPRESSED AIR IN THE DIRECTION OF OTHER EMPLOYEES. HOSES SHOULD BE CHECKED FOR THEIR INTEGRITY ON A SCHEDULED BASIS TO AVOID UNEXPECTED PRESSURE RELEASES.
142595.20	Maintenance	IMPLEMENT LOCKOUT/TAGOUT SYSTEM FOR MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS CONDUCTED ON THE PLANT
142595.21	Plant Operation	IMPLEMENT SAFE OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR THE OPERATION OF PLANT AND ERECT IN A VISIBLE LOCATION AT OPERATOR WORKSTATIONS.
142595.22	Guarding	SENSOR GUARDING PRESENT AT FRONT OF TABLE. ENSURE FUNCTIONING PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK. ENSURE PLANT GUARDING IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS4024.1: SAFEGUARDING OF MACHINERY.
142595.23	Plant Operation	LASER FLASH CAN CAUSE INJURY. PROVIDE PROTECTION FOR THE OPERATOR (PPE) AND TO PROTECT PERSONS IN THE VICINITY OF ANY OPERATING PROCESSES.
142595.24	Electrical	PLANT TO BE USED WITH AN ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT BREAKER (SAFETY SWITCH) AND OVERLOAD PROTECTION. ISOLATION SWITCH PRESENT.

Health and Safety
Plant Safety
Purchaser Information

This plant health and safety information has been prepared by Grays for the purchaser of the plant item as required by National WHS Legislation. Whilst every effort has been made to identify all of the hazards, it should be recognised that all reasonably practicable hazards have been identified given due consideration to:

- state of knowledge about the plant item
- the availability and suitability of ways to eliminate or control the hazards
- the cost of evaluating, eliminating or controlling the hazard

Consequently, if this plant item is being purchased for use at a place of work, the purchaser is reminded of their obligations to involve and consult with employees in identifying foreseeable hazards, assess their risks and to take action to eliminate or control the risks.

In order to assess the risk, it is necessary to consider for all the identified hazards, the chance (likelihood) of something happening that would impact (consequence) on health and safety at the workplace. The following guidelines are provided to assist the purchaser in consistently carrying out an assessment of risk:

Likelihood	Consequences
• Frequency and duration of exposure • Probability of occurrence of hazard or event (including part history of incidents) • Possibility to avoid / minimize or limit the damage, impact or harm • Reliability and effectiveness of existing / established systems of control	• Assume “worst case” injury, but also competent follow-up medical and rehabilitation support • Consider forces or energy levels, highest belt tensions, size of gears, pulleys or other entrapment points and therefore body parts likely to be injured • Consider sharpness of entrapment points, surrounding parts likely to exacerbate injury, and any give in the entrapment point • Consider, will entrapment continue until plant is stopped, or can an injured part travel through the entrapment area • Are temperatures of plant, or chemicals, likely to further injure entrapped person

The outcome of the risk assessment will be a prioritised list of risk control strategies and actions consistent with the following ratings:

- Low risk- may be considered acceptable, where the existing controls in place are seen to be effective, requiring periodic monitoring for effectiveness.
Medium risk- considered to be unacceptable and requiring additional risk controls within medium to long term.
High risk – considered to be unacceptable and requiring action within the short to medium term.
Extreme risk – unacceptable, where immediate action required.

In all of these cases employees/operators must be made aware of the risk controls in place to protect them from the hazards.